

their anxiety for a further knowledge of Gospel truth. A summary of the discourse is given in our paper. Mr. Lewis will receive subscriptions this day at the St. Nicholas Hotel to enable him to buy more books for the thirty thousand of his brethren now settled and ready for education.

The parties under indictment for capital offenses were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. When the case of the persons implicated in the Stanwix Hall tragedy came up, counsel for the prisoners moved to quash the indictment, and entered into an argument in support of the motion, a report of which is given under the proper head. The District Attorney applied for an order to increase the bail of Mr. Jas. Irving from \$10,000 to \$25,000, but Judge Cowles decided to defer his decision upon this point until the motion to quash the indictment was disposed of.

Both branches of the Common Council commenced their April sessions last evening. In the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the fact that a bill is now before the Assembly affirming the privileges and immunities granted to the Broadway Railroad Company, which were annulled by the adjudication of the courts, given upon the case after an elaborate discussion, some months since. This shames less attempt on the part of the Legislature to secretly set aside the deliberate judgment of the tribunal, and override the powers of the city government, has been met by the Mayor with commendable vigor. In order to checkmate the scheme, he recommended the immediate repeal of the grant to the Broadway Railroad Company, and the Board of Aldermen, without hesitation, passed unanimously a resolution in accordance with the suggestion. In the Board of Councilmen no very special business was transacted. Mr. Clancy presented a resolution remonstrating against the passage of a bill, now before the Legislature, organizing certain parties into an association to use the Crystal Palace grounds as a market monopoly. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously. In the Board of Supervisors a letter was read from the Receiver of Taxes, replying to a call for information by the Mayor as to the practice of levying extortionate fees upon the bills of delinquent taxpayers. The remarks of Mayor Wood, which were quite pungent, are given in our report of the proceedings.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000 a 3,000 bales, and prices rallied to the extent of about one cent per lb. on the previous decline. Middling uplands closed at 21c. Flour improved about 1/2c. a 1 1/2c. per barrel on common and medium grades. Wheat was scarce and firm. New Jersey yellow corn sold at 87c, and prime Southern white was held at 87c. Pork again advanced. Old beef closed at 15c, and new at 16c 1/2. A 10c. Beef was also firm. 5000 tons India beef, sold for export, at 28c 50, and 1,000 tons government navy pork on terms settled elsewhere, and the freight on the same engaged for shipment to England by the steamship Atlantic, at 9c per tierce. Freight by sailing vessels were steady, but rather quiet.

Cuba—Is Africanization Assuming a Definite Shape—What Says the Administration?

From the highly interesting and important Spanish intelligence which we published yesterday, it is manifest that the Africanization of Cuba has at length become the avowed and settled policy of the government of Queen Isabella. We recur to the debate in the Cortes of March 8, and to the following declaration of the Prime Minister, Senor Luzziaga, which received on the spot the unanimous approval of the Assembly.

We translate from the report of the Paris Presse. Speaking of Luzziaga, in the afore-said debate, it says: "On this occasion the minister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said that without invading the rights of established property—without refusing to compensate them by suitable indemnity—the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution, which all civilized nations condemned, and which M. Luzziaga did not fear to call a pest and a shame to humanity."

This is Africanization in an official, distinct, and emphatic shape. The slaveholders of Cuba are to be indemnified according to the British West India emancipation system, we presume, which has reduced Jamaica comparatively to a desert, and which probably contemplates nothing more nor less than the ultimate organization of all the West India Islands into a confederated free negro empire, under a European "balance of power." We suspect that England, at least, looks to some such ultimatum, and that the present government of Spain would prefer the transfer of Cuba to Souleuvre for a trifle, to the cession of the island to the United States for double its value in ready money.

"The Spanish government is finally decided" upon its course of action. It has discovered that African slavery is "a barbarous institution;" that "all civilized nations condemn it;" an institution which the Spanish premier himself does not hesitate to denounce as "a pest and a shame to humanity." So we perceive that since the expulsion of the queen mother, Christina, a great moral revolution has been worked out in the government of her daughter. The pin money of Christina, as all the world knows, was derived for many years for her succession, per capita, upon African slaves successfully landed in Cuba, in spite of international laws and Spanish treaties denouncing the traffic as piracy. It is also known that the Spanish authorities of the island shared in these piratical profits, and that the Cortes at Madrid quitted connived at, if they were not directly implicated in the business.

Whence this sudden revolution in Spain, which not only recoils upon the African slave trade, but upon the old-established and successful institution of slavery in Cuba, as "a pest and a shame to humanity?" We may charge it to the machinations of England and France, to the disaffected creoles of Cuba, to the filibusters of the United States, to the mission of Mr. Soule, and to the conviction at Madrid that the Africanization of Cuba will be an infallible safeguard against the absorption of the island into the American Union, and the only infallible barrier, henceforth and forever, to that consummation. The jealous vigilance of England, the mission of Mr. Soule, the Ostend Conference, and the general filibustering pretensions upon which this Pierce administration set out upon its worse than nee experiments in European diplomacy, have, however, been the chief instrumentalities to the conversion of Spain to the American anti-slavery doctrines of the British aristocracy. We have thus had, since the return of Mr. Soule, two very significant declarations from the Spanish Cortes, or national Legislature, unanimously adopted, to wit:—

1st. That the sale of Cuba would be the sale of the national honor.

2d. That the supreme government has finally decided upon the policy of the abolition of slavery in the island.

The first of these declarations closes the door to the acquisition of Cuba by diplomacy. The

island is not for sale. The second proposes to make it as repulsive as Hayti, if conquered by war. Abolition touches the vulnerable point. It is the arrow in the heel of Achilles. Abolition slavery in Cuba, and what can we do with it? The South will not consent to the annexation of a free negro rendezvous for their fugitive slaves; nor will the North consent that slavery shall be there re-established. Or what will avail its restoration, with the existing 500,000 slaves turned free, in addition to the 200,000 free blacks now in the island? What would Cuba be worth, as a free gift to the South, with a population, to begin with, of 700,000 free negroes, against an aggregate of 600,000 whites, such as they are?

We have had the cry of "wolf," "wolf," so long and so often from the Cabinet organ at Washington, that it has ceased to excite any further alarm than the boy in the fable. But here we have the wolf himself before us. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs says his government "has finally decided" to put an end to the institution of slavery in Cuba. Meantime the warlike defenses of the island against insurrections and filibusters are to be strengthened, and Cuba is not to be sold. It would be "the sale of the national honor." These are the temporary safeguards. The permanent guarantee against any future invasions or designs from the United States is this policy of Africanization, upon which the Cortes have "finally decided."

The question then recurs, with redoubled force, "what is to be done?" How are we to prevent the fulfillment of this scheme of Africanization, upon which the abolition aristocracy of England and their affiliated traitors of the North rely so strongly for sapping the integrity of the domestic institutions of the South, and the peace of this Union? We see no other alternative of safety than an extra session of Congress, and the recommendation of such a line of action to the two houses, as will, if adopted, bring Spain and her protectors, England and France, to an immediate settlement. As we have urged again and again, we now repeat, that we may dictate to Spain and her allies our own terms of a permanent adjustment; whereas, by a postponement, even till next December, the game may be lost.

For as against us, the present crisis, from all appearances, on both sides of the Atlantic, determines the "manifest destiny" of Cuba. Will the administration be content with the poor expedient of sending Mr. Dodge to Madrid? Let them rather make a clean breast of it, confess their sins and their imbecility, admit the danger, and, urging the necessity of action, throw themselves upon the mercy and the patriotism of a new Congress, fresh from the people. Let Mr. Pierce call an extra session, lay his case before it like a man, and abide the result. What has he to lose?

MR. SOULE'S HISTORY OF HIS MISSION TO SPAIN.

The art of diplomacy seems of late to have entirely changed its character. Secrecy is no longer looked upon as one of its indispensable conditions. There was a time when nothing short of ministerial permission would have unloosed a government official's tongue. Now we find members of the same Cabinet, diplomatists of the same legation, and generals of the same army, rushing into the tribune or into print to assert their individual independence of opinion and action. We have recently had some curious illustrations of this fact in the denunciation of his colleagues by Lord John Russell, the denunciation of the late head of the English Board of Admiralty by Sir Charles Napier, the exposure of Lord Raglan's blunders by his own generals, and the bitter castigation of Louis Napoleon's grand political mistake—the Crimean expedition—by, if report speaks true, his own cousin and heir.

After these notable examples we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Soule is preparing a history of his mission to the Court of Spain, with a full exposure of all the secret wire-pullings at Washington, by which his efforts for a satisfactory adjustment of the Cuban question were crossed and thwarted, together with the various interesting and spicy episodes, in the shape of court intrigues, court amusements, court mystifications and affairs of honor, by which this most remarkable of modern diplomatic missions was diversified. Judging by the ability, liveliness of imagination and causticity displayed in Mr. Soule's official correspondence, we anticipate a prodigious success for his book. It will be read by every one in the two hemispheres who takes the slightest interest in European politics. No man—not even excepting Louis Napoleon or the late Emperor Nicholas—has been more talked about, more written about, more vilified, or perhaps more misunderstood, than Mr. Soule. Such, at all events, is his own impression, and he is justified in endeavoring to set himself right with the world, the more particularly as the executive at Washington does not seem over-anxious to aid him in the effort.

As a business speculation, we do not know anything more profitable to which Mr. Soule could at present turn his hand. His book will prove a perfect mine of gold to him. With such a card to play, he could well afford to despise the salary of Ambassador to Spain, even with its prospective increase, accompanied as it was, and would still continue to be, with so much opprobrium, vexation, personal annoyance and danger. This is the age of great political and personal revelations. Statecraft has no longer any secrets from the multitude, and even aggrieved lovers cannot help confiding their sorrows to the public. Pamphlets, autobiographies and political memoirs crowd fast and thick upon us, taking away our breath by the novelty, the importance, the piquancy or the scandal of their disclosures. The richest, rarest, most instructive and amusing of all these valuable contributions to the literature of the day, will, however, be this forthcoming narrative of Mr. Soule. He has so much to tell that we want to know, and that we can't get at, owing to the care that has been taken by the administration to withhold it from us, that all the world will be in a perfect fever of curiosity until his book makes its appearance. A rifeamento of all the political and personal gossip of the European courts—an exposure of all the secret springs of action and motives of the leading political parties of the Old World, and a vindication of the author's conduct throughout the most critical and trying circumstances, aggravated as it was, by treachery in the quarter from which he had most reason to expect support—this work will be read with avidity on both sides of the Atlantic. The Chevalier Wilford had better hurry up with his history of his political relations with the English government, or it will be eclipsed in interest by the diplomatic memoirs of the Chevalier Soule.

THE NEW SEWARD SCHEME—Control of the Police to be Obtained if Feasible.

Though the meeting at the Tabernacle and the strictures of the press may be said to have killed off the Police bill which the friends of Mr. Seward had introduced into the Legislature, the scheme has not on that account been abandoned. It is now intended, we learn from a correspondent, that the Police bill shall be quietly dropped, but that its provisions, embodied in a brief section or two, and couched as an amendment, shall be incorporated into the new Charter bill. As this latter is sure of the support of a commanding majority, it is expected that the obnoxious change may be smuggled through, without notice, under its cover. The end of the session will of course be chosen for the accomplishment of the trick and, as usual, a large proportion of the members will be unconscious of what they are doing until the bill is a law. This is the allocation, and it is a pretty shrewd one.

Should it be carried out according to design, a double aim will be accomplished. The Seward men will gain the support of the gamblers and the keepers of the houses of prostitution for future political operations. Already the pecuniary aid of these persons has been secured to the extent of \$20,000 for the purpose of taking from Mayor Wood any part of the control he may now have over the police force, and handing it over to less scrupulous individuals. It is a deep laid scheme to overthrow the present excellent police and bring back the odious system which was in existence a year or two ago. Are we prepared for this change? Are the people willing to have "short boys," rowdies and ruffians made the guardians of the city? Are the members of the Legislature from the rural districts willing to have their wives and daughters subject to insult and outrage whenever they visit the metropolis?

The fact is Mr. Seward cannot dispense with the aid of the New York police. They are essential to his ambitious schemes. If anything is to grow out of the recent disorganization of parties to his advantage, the first thing needful is the command of the New York mob, and they can only be commanded through the police. Should his partisans bring him forward next year as a Presidential candidate as they intend to do, if they can, the police must be on their side, or the city, which ought to be his stronghold, is secured to his opponents. Naturally, the police side with the democratic party. If they were left to themselves to vote their own way, it is pretty certain that a large majority of them would vote the democratic ticket. But this has so rarely happened, these conditions have been so rarely fulfilled, that their natural proclivities matter little. Policemen like soldiers, do as they are bid: whether in voting or patrolling. They have moreover a wonderfully nice sense of what is judicious and what hurtful at elections: know the men they should arrest for disturbing the peace, and the men they should never see in any mischief; can make an opponent move on with a perfectly calm face, while they allow a crowd of their own faction to block the way. By these means, independently of their own vote which cannot be rated at less than a thousand, they control in reality an electoral patronage unquestionably greater than that of any other body or agency in the State. It would not be too much to say, considering how many men abstain from voting altogether, that at any seriously contested election the police are sure to turn the scale in favor of whichever side they espouse.

Hence the anxiety of Mr. Seward's friends to get them out of the hands of the present Commissioners, and render them dependent on and responsible to tools of their own. We gather from our Albany correspondent's despatch that two parties, one a hard shell, the other a soft, have put their hands in their pockets and sent three thousand dollars to Albany to help carry through with a view of obtaining a commissioner's apiece. There is nothing surprising in this; but the reader must not be misled by names. These generous men may have been hard or soft in times past; now they are Seward men, and nothing else. They are pledged to do Seward's work in their office of commissioners; if they are not, they have no chance of the office, and have invested their money badly.

It remains to be seen whether there is any one in the Legislature who will take the initiative in exposing—it only needs to be exposed—this flagrant fraud.

MR. ROBERT TYLER VERSUS GEORGE LAW.—Now and then we hear of Captain John Tyler, and more frequently of Robert, a promising and talented chip of the old block. In fact, the Captain has left the field of politics to Robert, pretty much as Martin Van Buren has left it to Prince John. The last demonstration of Mr. Robert Tyler, who is at once a poet and a politician, was at Philadelphia last week, in a regular set speech against the Know Nothings, in which he says:—

But on other day, a fact indicating the most high degree of mental and moral demoralization transpired in this State. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Strong—a member elected by the enlightened constituency of the city of Philadelphia, who stands the most cherished monuments of our Revolutionary glory, with a number of his colleagues in the Legislature—addressed a letter to the vulgar scoundrel, George Law, a New York adventurer—who has never seen a day's political service in his life, except, perhaps, to lobby a bill through Congress for his own advantage—inviting him to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, proposing to place him in the august Presidential chair, once occupied by George Washington, and always by statesmen.

George Law a "vulgar speculator!" Has it come to this? Does Mr. Robert Tyler turn up his dainty nose in this way at Live Oak George? "A New York adventurer!" Well, what of it? Are we not all adventurers? Is not Mr. Robert Tyler an adventurer? and was not his father before him an adventurer, and a very lucky one at that? Nothing like luck. Give Live Oak George a chance, and look out for his New Jersey manifesto.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The following telegraphic despatch appeared yesterday in the city papers:—

CALIFORNIA STEAMER. Washington, April 1.—G. F. M. The operators report the wires in order through to New Orleans, and as we have no tidings of the California steamer, now fully due at that port, we presume she has not yet arrived.

Yet it appears the California steamer arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult.—last Friday! Can any one explain this?

ANOTHER BROADSIDE.—It appears that the Southern squatters in Kansas have again carried the day in that Territory by a large majority. What are the Northern emigrant societies about? Where is Greeley now? Threatening and blustering, instead of emigrating. The free soil emigrants are missing. Where is the money gone? Beware of mock auctions.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PNEUMATIC TELEGRAPHS.

One Week Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER FROM CALIFORNIA. —PAGE, BACON & CO. ABOUT TO RESUME PAYMENT. —VALUATION—THE DANIEL WEBSTER BY A SPANISH CRUISER—DEATH OF GEN. CHAMO.

By the steamer Daniel Webster, at this port last night, we have dates from San Francisco to the 9th ult. None of the suspended bankers had resumed payment, but the excitement had subsided. It was thought probable that none of the bankers would resume payment, except Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. Since the previous steamer sailed, two new failures were reported—Messrs. Cheppin, Sawyer & Co., and J. B. Comery.

The Supreme Court had decided that persons enclosing last in the mining region, could not hold it against miners.

From Oregon we learn that a conventional arrangement had been entered into for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to all lands in Willamette Valley. Our correspondent at San Juan (Nicaragua), writes that General Chamorro, chief of the revolutionary party, is dead, and that the revolution was considered at an end. The captain of the Daniel Webster reported that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought by his shots from a Spanish sloop of war, an officer from which boarded the steamer, and after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

The Star of the West left San Juan for New York on Saturday, the 24th ult., with three hundred thousand dollars in specie on freight.

The clipper ship Flyaway arrived at San Francisco on the 24th ult., the Calce on the 23d, and the Electric, Cleopatra and Humboldt on the 24th—all from New York.

TERRIBLE COMMOTION IN CINCINNATI.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION—BLOODY RIOT BETWEEN FOREIGNERS AND AMERICANS—SEVERAL MEN REPORTED KILLED AND OTHERS BADLY BEATEN—A CANNON CAPTURED FROM THE DUTCH, AND TURNED UPON THEM—THE RAILROAD BOXES BROKEN UP, ETC., ETC.

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1855. The result of today's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious riots have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee, the ballot boxes were destroyed.

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the Eleventh ward by foreigners, and severely beaten. The Know Nothings turned out en masse, and took a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned it upon them, and fired, and afterward seized and broke up the ballot boxes.

The number of killed during the melee is not known. The Know Nothings are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the Eleventh ward to-night. The Eleventh ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets at the polls in that ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed. Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to recover, though badly injured. The Eleventh ward is supposed to have given a majority of six or seven hundred for the Sagacity ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted.

The Connecticut Election.

THE DEMOCRATS AHEAD—NO ELECTION OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, April 2, 1855.

The returns from nearly thirty towns, show that Ingham (dem.) leads all others for Governor. Minor, Know Nothing, leads Dutton, whig, very largely, and will fall but little short of Ingham. There will be no election by the people.

Thus far we have returns of twenty-six democrats to twenty-one Know Nothings and whigs to the Legislature, with the strong Know Nothing districts to come in.

The First Congressional district is doubtful. In the Third district, Dean, Know Nothing and whig, is elected by a large majority.

As to the State Senator, Burr, dem., is probably elected in the First district, and Whiting, dem., in the Third. Hartford sends R. D. Hubbard, dem., and E. D. Tiffany, Know Nothing, to the Legislature. New Haven sends two democrats.

In Hartford county, three towns to hear from, the vote for Governor stands as follows:—Dutton, whig, 1,281; Ingham, dem., 5,701; Minor, Know Nothing, 5,049.

The whig and Know Nothing candidates have been elected in the First, Second, and Twenty-first districts. Hartford county elects nineteen Know Nothings, two whigs, and fourteen democratic representatives. Five representatives to hear from.

In the First Congressional district, with nine towns to hear from, the vote stands:—Clark, whig and Know Nothing, 6,061; Pratt, democrat, 6,009.

The vote in Hartford City is—Dutton, 424; Ingham, 1,333; Minor, 1,187.

For Congress—Clark 1,383; Pratt, 1,669. One whig, one Know Nothing, and one democratic representative are elected.

A despatch from Norwich represents that all the neighboring towns have gone Know Nothing.

In New Haven, Minor has 1,750; Dutton 652; Ingham 2,046. Two democrats are elected representatives, viz: Alfred Hackman and J. E. English. Babcock is elected Senator. Woodruff, in 23 towns, has 1,509 majority—16 towns to hear from. His majority will probably be 2,060. All three Senators from this county are whigs and Know Nothings, with 13 Know Nothing representatives and ten democrats. There are six towns to hear from—no representative each.

Middleton has elected two Know Nothing representatives. The State appears to be anti-administration throughout.

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.

Bridgeport sends whig and K. N.; Fairfield two whigs and K. N.; Easton, one dem.; Huntington, dem.; Monroe, dem.; Stafford, dem.; Trumbull, dem.; Weston, dem. These eight towns give Dutton, whig, 659; Ingham, dem., 1,875; Minor, K. N., 1,153; Welch, whig, and K. N., representative to Congress, 1,777; Noble, dem., 1,813; Godfrey, 663; Jennings, 1,865; Wilson, 1,147. In the Tenth district, six democrats and three whigs and K. N.'s are elected. Three democrats and one whig Judge of Probate are probably elected in the same district.

Municipal Elections in Ohio.

SANDUSKY, April 2, 1855.

At the city election to-day the Sag Night Mayor was elected by 280 majority. Only one republican councilman was elected on the whole ticket. The township is also anti-Know Nothing.

CLEVELAND, April 2, 1855.

In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, the Know-Nothings have been defeated. Fifty is the smallest majority for the rem party.

Know Nothing Victory in Maine.

CALAB, (Me.), April 2, 1855.

At our municipal election, to-day, Wm. D. Lawrence, the Know Nothing candidate, was elected for Mayor by a majority of 204. It is said that the Know Nothings have elected their entire ticket.

KANSAS Election.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1, 1855.

We have returns from Kansas showing the election of the pro-slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Doniphan, Trounsh, Shawnee, Mission, Leavenworth and Rocky Point, by majorities varying from 200 to 800. The election was conducted with tolerable quietude. The editor of the Kansas Free Press was ducked in New river by a mob, in consequence of a speech delivered by him. Probably no anti-slavery men are elected to the Legislature. A large procession paraded here to celebrate the victory.

The Charter Election at New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1855.

From New Orleans papers we learn that the Know Nothings, in the charter election held there, had been entirely victorious, and that but two democrats had been elected. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

Death of Mrs. Schroeder.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1855.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Schroeder, the wife of our Minister at Stockholm, and daughter of Col. Nelson, of the National Intelligencer. She was a remarkably talented and estimable lady, and a warm friend of Frederick Bremer.

Latest from the State Capital.

NEW MOVIE OF THE SEWARD MEN—MONEY RAISED BY GAMBLING HOUSES, ETC., TO CARRY THE NEW POLICE BILL.

ALBANY, April 2, 1855.

There is a new movement on the tapis here. It is aimed at your city. The recent opposition to the proposed new Police bill killed it off, but the Sewardites, aided by the gamblers, have plucked up courage and will now make an effort to cheat the community by tacking the objectionable features of the Police bill to the new city charter, which is popular with the people. In order to carry out this plan, a special delegation of shrewd lobby-men have arrived from New York with \$20,000; \$5,000 of which has been contributed by the proprietors of three notorious gambling houses in your city; \$1,000 has been raised by the keepers of houses of prostitution; \$5,000 has been furnished by a couple of wealthy furniture dealers, and the remaining \$5,000 by two well known politicians, one an extreme hard, and the other